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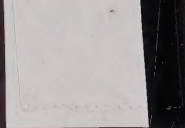
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MATERIAL CULTURE • ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORY • ARCHITECTURE • MATERIAL CULTURE
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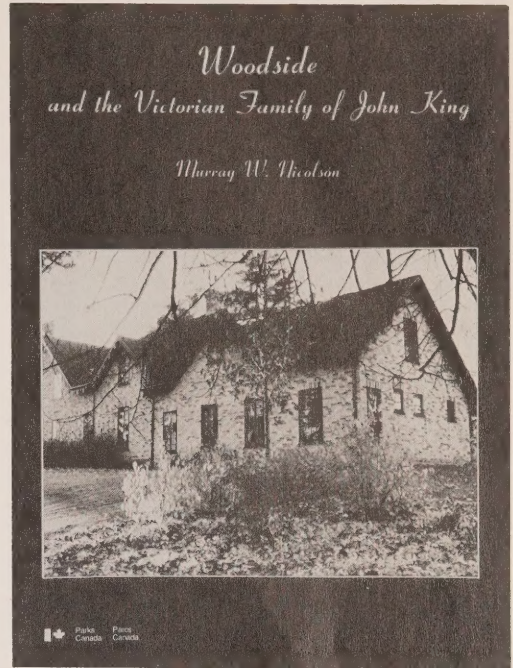
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Murray W. Nicolson

Woodside and the Victorian Family of John King

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 117 pp., 9 illus.; \$6.95, \$8.35 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-22E

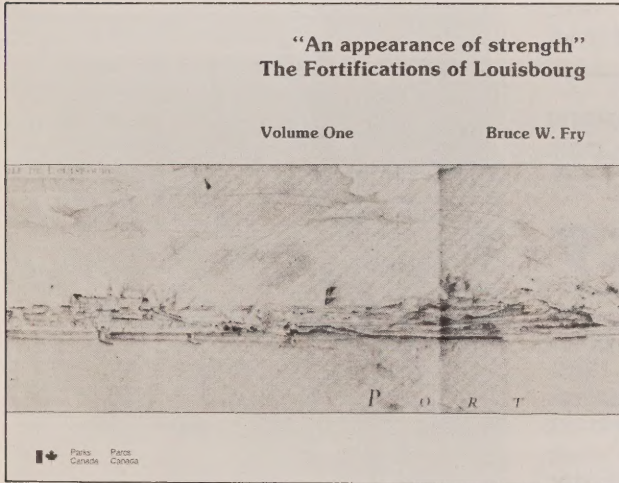
From 1886 to 1893 John King rented an impressive residence and estate in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario. The estate, called Woodside, and its environment played a central role in the lives of the King family, especially in that of the eldest son, William Lyon Mackenzie King. This book, part of the continuing study of Woodside by Environment Canada's Parks Service, outlines John King's life and career before, during, and after the Woodside era, and traces the history of the house from the time of its construction in the 1850s to its acquisition in 1954 by the federal government following its reconstruction by the Woodside Trust.



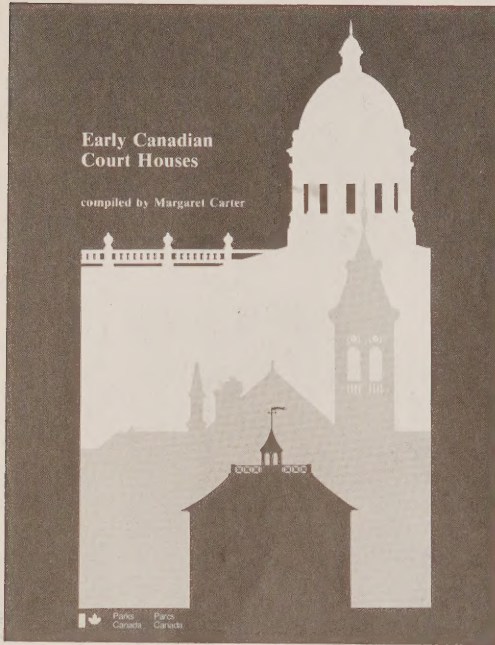
Bruce W. Fry

"An appearance of strength": The Fortifications of Louisbourg

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 2 vols., 426 pp., 256 illus.; \$23.00 a set, \$27.80 a set outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-11-1E and 2E



The French defended their North American territories with isolated forts at strategic sites in the wilderness and with bastioned masonry walls around the three towns important enough to warrant such fortifications: Montreal, Quebec, and Louisbourg. Documentary, architectural, and archaeological evidence reveals to what extent the French, then predominant in military engineering, applied long-established Old World methods at Louisbourg and to what extent they adapted to the different physical and military environment of the New World. Twice besieged, Louisbourg was twice taken. Yet in both sieges it held out, unaided, for more than six weeks after the enemy had landed. More could not have been asked.



Margaret Carter, compiler
Early Canadian Court Houses

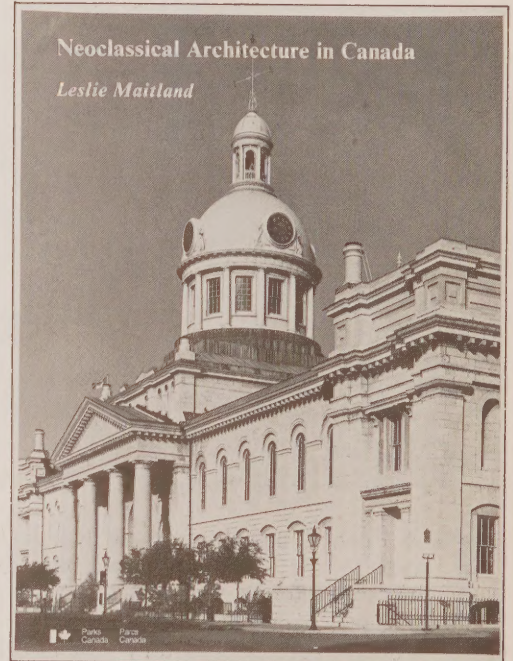
Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History;
1983; 258 pp., 218 illus.; \$13.95, \$16.75 outside
Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-2E

This study examines early examples of Canadian court houses. All extant court houses built before 1914 in the East and before 1930 in northern Ontario and the western provinces have been individually researched. The buildings are grouped and described by region, since the various colonial, territorial, and provincial systems of administration ultimately determined the methods and means of court-house construction and functions they were intended to serve. An appendix summarizes data collected on all examples extant in 1976-77.

Leslie Maitland
Neoclassical Architecture in Canada

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History;
1984; 150 pp., 113 illus.; \$7.95, \$9.55 outside
Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-9E

The Neoclassical style was an international movement that pursued new ideas in architecture through the study of ancient Greek and Roman ruins and through the application of a new rationalism to design. In Canada the style enjoyed great popularity from the 1820s to the 1850s. Façades of Neoclassical buildings were geometrically composed and wall surfaces were treated with a flat linearism. Blind arcades, fanlights, string courses, antique orders, pilaster orders, and channelled masonry were used to achieve this new style of architecture. Principal Canadian examples are the public buildings of the era, although the style touched aspects of domestic and religious architecture as well. A taste for historical accuracy and a love of lucid design were the legacies of the style to Canadian architecture.



Nathalie Clerk
Palladian Style in Canadian Architecture

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 154 pp., 101 illus.; \$8.25, \$9.90 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-10E

The Palladian style, which flourished in England from 1710 to 1750, is based on rules established by Palladio, the great architect of the Italian Renaissance. The outstanding elements of the style are projecting frontispieces, lateral wings, triangular pediments, Venetian windows, and doors framed by pilasters and surmounted by semicircular transoms or small pediments. Canadian buildings that most faithfully reflect Palladian principles are generally of a monumental or institutional nature, such as large Anglican cathedrals, official residences, and government buildings; domestic architecture features numerous adaptations of the style.

**Palladian Style
 in Canadian Architecture**

Nathalie Clerk



Partis Canada Partis Canada

**Architecture of the Picturesque
 in Canada**

Janet Wright



Partis Canada Partis Canada

Janet Wright
Architecture of the Picturesque in Canada

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 183 pp., 119 illus.; \$9.95, \$11.95 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-17E


The Picturesque, an aesthetic point of view formulated in England during the last decade of the 18th century, sought to restore the true qualities of nature to landscape design. Within the landscape of the Picturesque, architecture was seen as a subsidiary component of its natural environment. It was not a stylistic movement, for any style of building could be employed if it suited the character or mood of the landscape. Picturesque architecture was defined by a common approach to design in which architectural forms and plans were freely manipulated to create interesting visual effects that enriched the scenic composition and to integrate architecture and landscape into a harmonious and picturesque whole. Picturesque taste was imported to Canada by colonial officials, middle-class immigrants, and trained architects from Britain. Its influence can be seen in the elegant villas and cottages they built during the first half of the 19th century.

BY FEDERAL DESIGN:

*The Chief Architect's Branch
of the Department of Public Works,
1881-1914*

Margaret Archibald



 Parks
Canada

Margaret Archibald
**By Federal Design: The Chief Architect's Branch
of the Department of Public Works, 1881-1914**

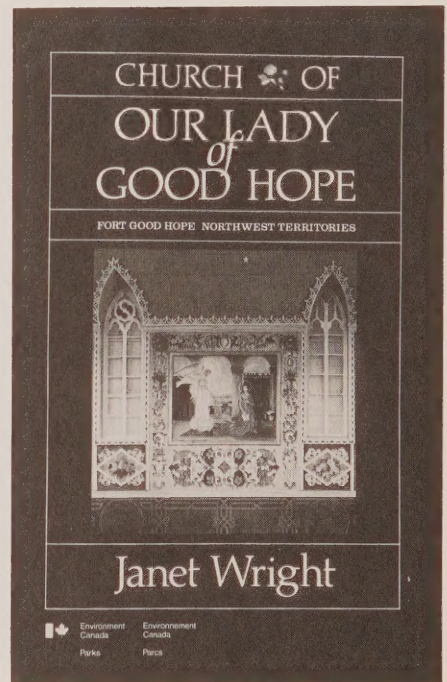
Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History;
1983; 55 pp., 25 illus.; \$4.50, \$5.40 outside Cana-
da; cat. no. R61-2/9-7E

This examination of the process of archi-
tectural design in the federal govern-
ment concerns itself more with the organi-
zation and operation of a design agency than with
architectural drawings and public buildings, its
end products. From 1881 to 1914 Chief Architects
Thomas Fuller and David Ewart made almost
exclusive use of staff designs for public buildings.
Study of that period has exposed the essential
workings of the departmental design process and
offers a more precise understanding of the here-
tofore amorphous term "departmental design" ap-
plied to most of Canada's federal architecture of
the period.

Janet Wright
**Church of Our Lady of Good Hope, Fort Good Hope,
Northwest Territories**

Heritage Commemoration Series; 1986; 24 pp., 14 illus.;
\$3.00, \$3.60 outside Canada; cat. no. R64-169/1986E

Begun in 1865 and largely completed by 1885,
this building influenced the design of later
Oblate mission churches in western Canada. It is
one of the oldest surviving buildings of its type and its
design, particularly the interior murals, offers a fine
and unique example of church decoration in the
northwest. The building is further distinguished by its
association with Father Émile Petitot, renowned
ethnologist, linguist and geographer of the Canadian
northwest, who lived at the mission from 1864 until
1878 and was responsible for the design and the partial
execution of the building's interior decoration.

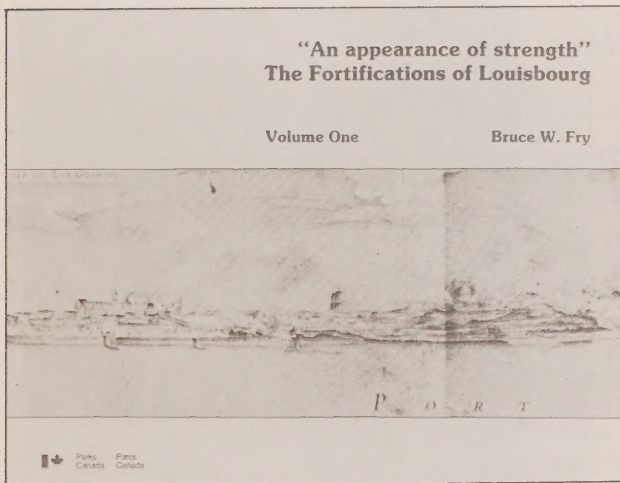
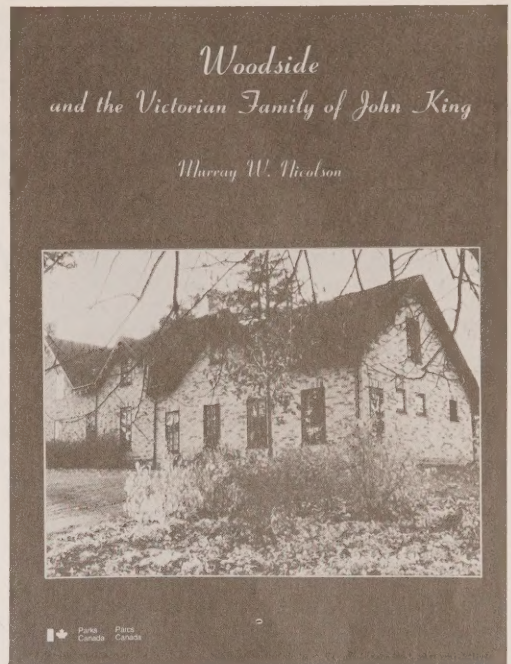


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Bruce W. Fry

"An appearance of strength": The Fortifications of Louisbourg

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 2 vols., 426 pp., 256 illus.; \$23.00 a set, \$27.80 a set outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-11-1E and 2E

The French defended their North American territories with isolated forts at strategic sites in the wilderness and with bastioned masonry walls around the three towns important enough to warrant such fortifications: Montreal, Quebec and Louisbourg. Documentary, architectural, and archaeological evidence reveals to what extent the French, then predominant in military engineering, applied long-established Old World methods at Louisbourg and to what extent they adapted to the different physical and military environment of the New World. Twice besieged, Louisbourg was twice taken. Yet in both sieges it held out, unaided, for more than six weeks after the enemy had landed. More could not have been asked.

Fishermen and Merchants in 19th Century Gaspé

Roch Samson

Roch Samson

Fishermen and Merchants in 19th Century Gaspé

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 124 pp., 25 illus.; \$6.25, \$7.50 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-19E

Anglo-Norman capital from Jersey and Guernsey controlled the Gaspé fishery in the 19th century. Most of this capital was used to produce dried cod for Mediterranean markets. William Hyman's company in Grande-Grave provides a model of relations between merchants and fishermen for 150 years in Gaspé. This study illustrates how Gaspé society was shaped by the way it organized the production of dried cod.

Marcel Bellavance

A Village in Transition: Compton, Quebec, 1880-1920

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1982; 84 pp., 47 illus.; \$4.95, \$5.95 outside Canada; cat. no. R64-137-1982E

After 1850 Canada's Eastern Townships were swept by economic changes brought about by the building of railways, the expansion of industry and commercial agriculture, and a massive wave of migration by French-Canadian workers. The economic, social and cultural changes had adverse consequences for the original British settlers. Like some other villages in the area, Compton resisted invasion from the outside. As late as 1896 only 20% of the townspeople were French speaking, but between 1900 and 1910 there was a massive exodus of Compton's English-speaking population and an equally massive influx of French-speaking Canadians. This phenomenon occurred in an amazingly short time, yet its roots stretched far back into the past.

Marcel Bellavance

A Village in Transition: Compton, Quebec, 1880-1920



Parks
Canada

Michelle Guitard

The Militia of the Battle of the Châteauguay: A Social History

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1983; 147 pp., 50 illus.; \$9.50, \$11.40 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-4E

The Battle of the Châteauguay is the most significant victory of the War of 1812 in Lower Canada. The author draws the reader into the lives of the victors, the militiamen that legend has transformed into heroes, revealing their daily lives and projecting new light on Canadian society at the beginning of the 19th century.

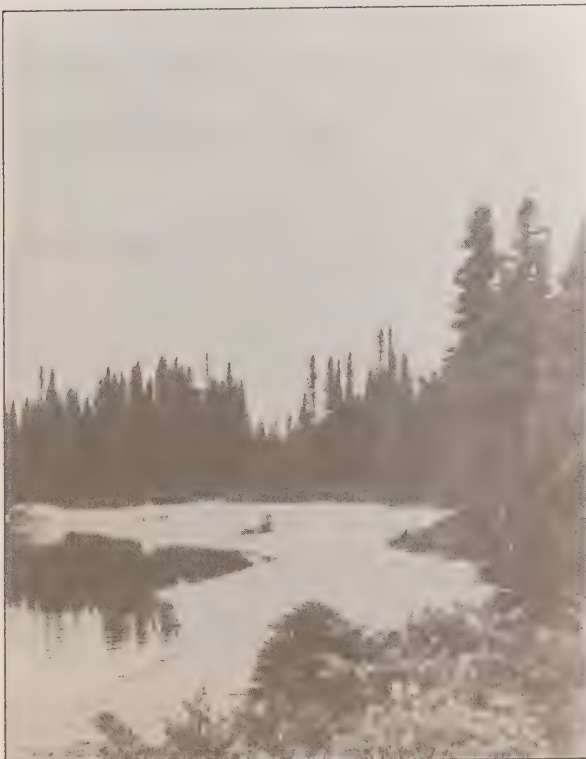


Kevin Major

Terra Nova National Park: Human History Study

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1983; 86 pp., 38 illus.; \$5.95, \$7.15 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-8E

Using written, oral, and pictorial sources, the study draws a composite picture of human activity in what is now Terra Nova National Park, Newfoundland, and its surrounding communities. The study traces the headland exploration and settlement, then follows the gradual movement in reaches of the bay, before focussing on settlement within the park itself.



The Summer of 1744

A Portrait of Life in 18th-Century Louisbourg



A.J.B. Johnston


 Paris
Canada

A.J.B. Johnston

The Summer of 1744: A Portrait of Life in 18th-Century Louisbourg

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1983; 119 pp., 32 illus.; \$4.95, \$5.95 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-1E

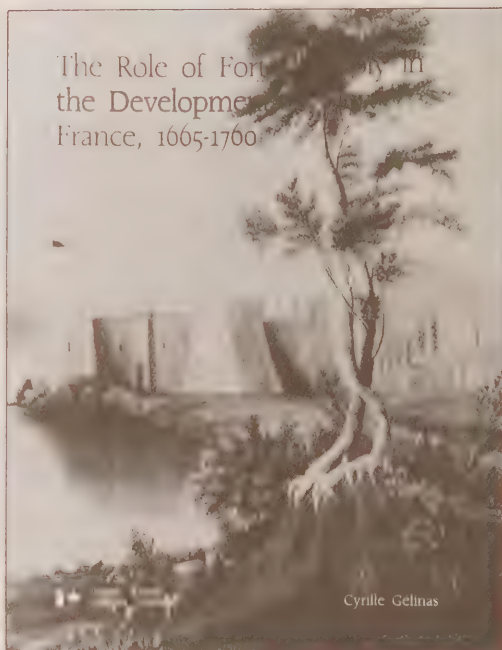
In May 1744, news of the outbreak of war between France and Britain reached Louisbourg, the capital of the French colony of Isle Royale (modern Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island). This study describes the events that shaped the lives of the people of Louisbourg that summer, from military and naval efforts to personal, domestic events.

Cyrille Gélinas

The Role of Fort Chambly in the Development of New France, 1665-1760

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1983; 76 pp., 14 illus.; \$5.25, \$6.30 outside Canada; cat. no. R64-139/1983E

This study of Fort Chambly discusses the tenacious presence of the French military in the Richelieu region of Quebec. Iroquois hostility prompted the decision to have the Carignan-Salières regiment construct five forts along the Richelieu River in 1665-66. Fort Chambly was rebuilt in stone in 1709-11 in the face of the growing threat from the British colonies. In the 1730s it declined to a relay station and depot until it again became a key military element in the War of the Austrian Succession (the Seven Years' War). It was taken by the British in 1760.



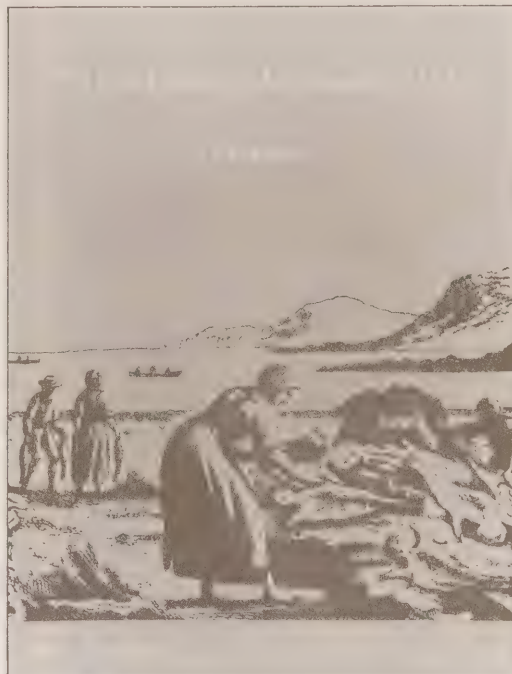
Cyrille Gélinas

B.A. Balcom

The Cod Fishery of Isle Royale, 1713-58

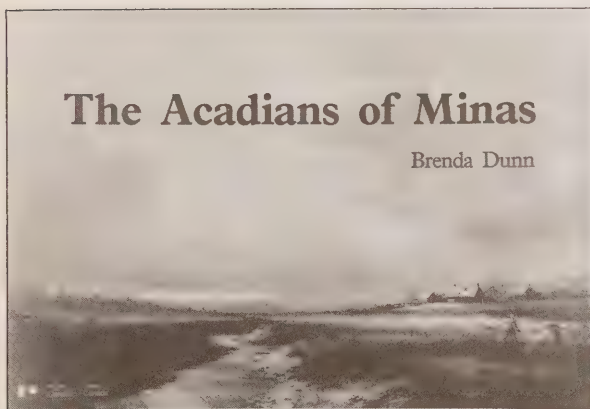
Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 88 pp., 27 illus.; \$5.25, \$6.30 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-15E

The cod fishery was the economic base of Isle Royale. Throughout its short history the supply needs of the fishery and the production of dried cod and fish oil dominated the colony's import and export trades. Because most of the available sources deal with the Isle Royale fishery from the colonial viewpoint, this study naturally reflects that perspective in its analysis of the fishery's economic importance, its methodology, the personnel involved, and its impact on society.



The Acadians of Minas

Brenda Dunn

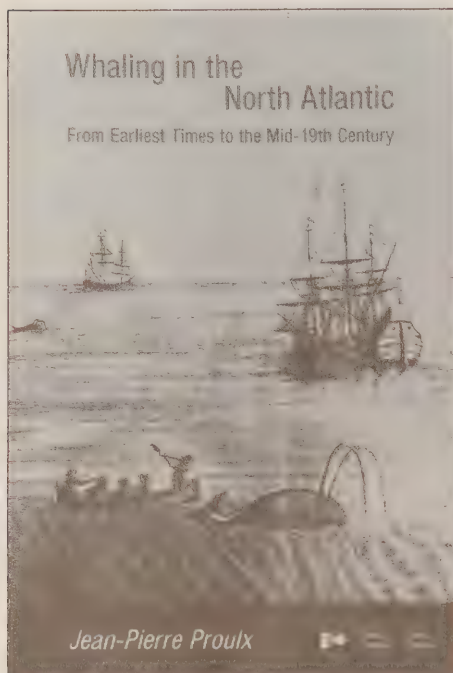


Brenda Dunn

The Acadians of Minas

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1985; 30 pp., 7 illus.; \$2.95, \$3.55 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-26E

Acadian settlement of the rich marshlands around Nova Scotia's Minas Basin began in the 1680s. Four wars later, by the late 1760s, the French had lost Acadia to the British, the independent-minded Acadians had been expelled after forty years of claiming the right to be neutral, and settlers from New England had moved onto the Minas lands.



Jean-Pierre Proulx

Whaling in the North Atlantic From Earliest Times to the Mid-19th Century

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1986; 177 pp., 15 illus.; \$6.50, \$7.80 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-30E

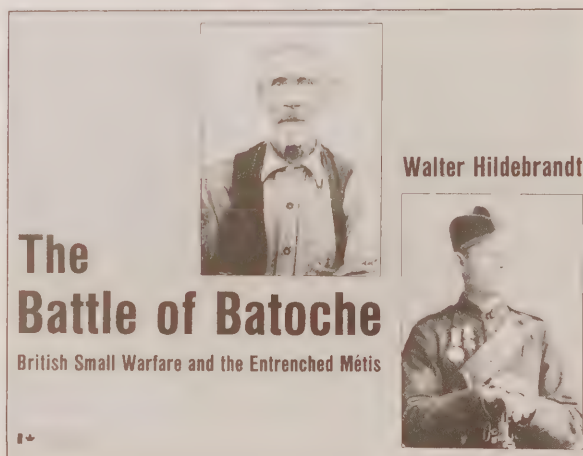
Whales were sources of wealth to maritime nations. They generated many industries and the products of their bodies supplied many demands — their oil lit the lamps of Western civilization. In ancient times beached whales were regarded as divine gifts, but mankind quickly sought to cause such incidents rather than rely on chance. As time passed and technologies developed, emboldened by the lure of great profits, men learned to attack their prey and to pursue it farther from shore. In the Middle Ages whaling had become a regular industry. The hunt itself spurred further advances in navigation and seamanship and in the exploration of distant seas.

Of all people who engaged in whaling, the French and Spanish Basques, the British, the Dutch, and finally, the Americans were predominant. Jean-Pierre Proulx discusses the early whalers' craft and outlines how the fortunes of whaling nations rose and fell in the North Atlantic.

Walter Hildebrandt

The Battle of Batoche: British Small Warfare and the Entrenched Métis

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1985; 120 pp., 75 illus.; \$6.95, \$8.35 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-24E



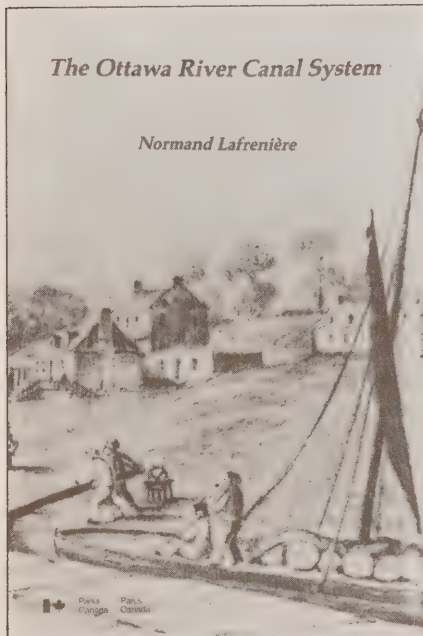
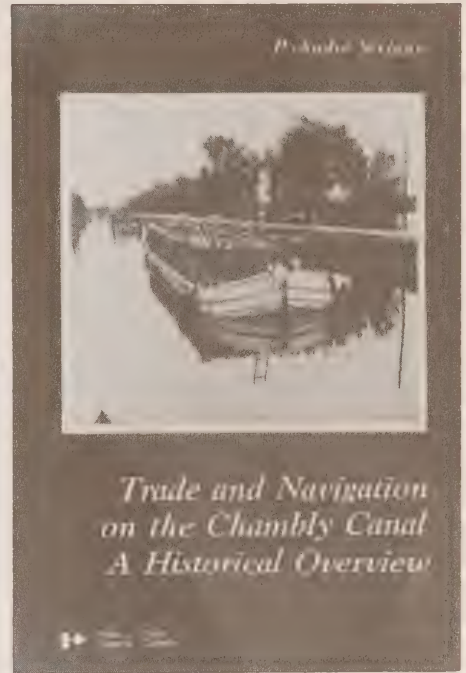
Batoche, on the South Saskatchewan River forty miles south of Prince Albert in central Saskatchewan, is now a quiet national historic site. But between 9 and 12 May 1885, twenty-five Canadians — whites, Indians and Métis — died there. Over a thousand men fought in the largest and longest battle ever to take place on the Canadian prairies.

P.-André Séigny

Trade and Navigation on the Chambly Canal: A Historical Overview

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1983; 88 pp., 17 illus.; \$6.00, \$7.20 outside Canada; cat. no. R64-138/1983E

Utilization of the Chambly Canal is part of the commercial history of the Richelieu River. New France used the Richelieu to exploit the Lake Champlain hinterland, and after 1760, Vermont colonists used it to obtain supplies and ship their products to market. Canals proposed were long for the River, but not until 1843 were canals opened at Chambly and Saint-Ours. The Chambly Canal could not meet expectations, but did further trade along the river. Canadian wood products and Pennsylvanian coal passed through it, and it also served local and regional needs. Commercial activity reached its apogee ca. 1909. Then faced with competition from railways and American canals, by the increasing sizes of barges and sailing ships, and by the growing use of steam-powered vessels, the canal gradually became little more than a bottleneck between Sorel and New York.



Normand Lafrenière The Ottawa River Canal System

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 95 pp., 24 illus.; \$5.25, \$6.30 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-12E

This study presents a brief history of the Ottawa River canal system to 1963. The Carillon, Vaudreuil, St. Anne's, Chute-a-Blondeau, and Grenville canals were constructed on the lower Ottawa River in the early 19th century. The background of the canalization of the river, the construction of the canals, the changes to the system, and the commercial use of the system are discussed.



Brian S. Osborne and Donald Swainson

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal: A Chapter in the History of Great Lakes Transport

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1986; 148 pp., 33 illus.; \$7.50, \$9.00 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-32E

Building a Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie was the Sir John A. Macdonald government's response to economic and nationalistic arguments by entrepreneurs who wanted to exploit the natural resources of the Lake Superior region and provide an all-Canadian route for grain shipped from the Canadian West. The Canadian canal, opened in 1895, served well the passenger ships and small freighters that plied the Great Lakes, and it was essential to the industrial growth of the adjacent town even though improvements to its American counterpart soon relegated it to a secondary transportation role. Yet at its heyday at the turn of the century, the pioneering adaptation of hydroelectric power to the canal operations put Canada in the forefront of innovative canal technology.

P.-André Sévigny

The Work Force of the Richelieu River Canals, 1843-1950

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1983; 134 pp., 21 illus.; \$7.50, \$9.00 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-5E

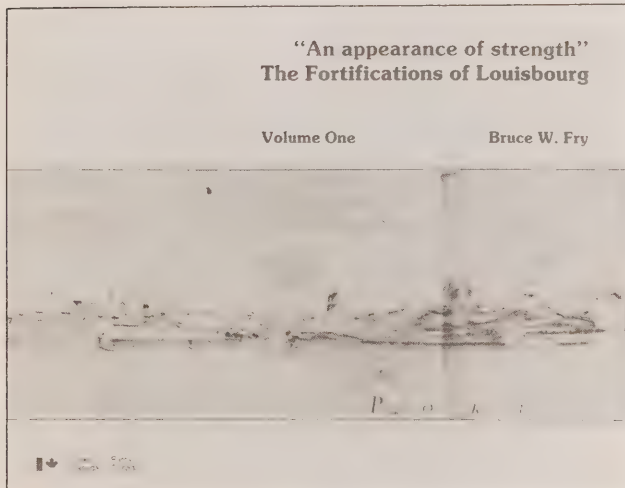
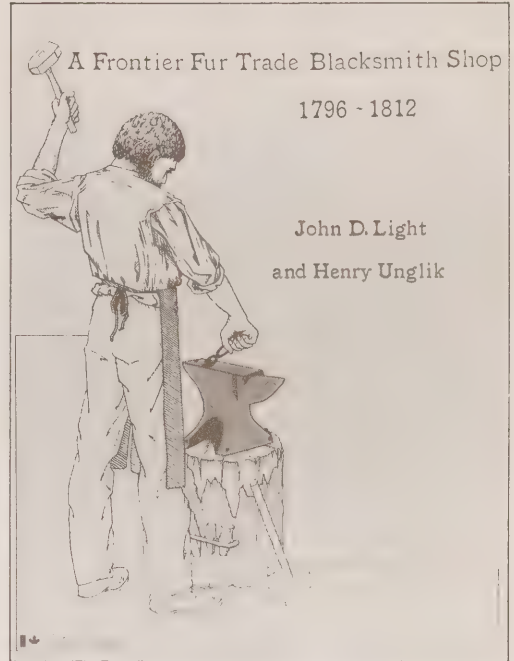
Successive generations of men devoted their energies to the efficient operation of the Richelieu River Canals in various operational and administrative capacities. What were their actual duties? Their living and working conditions? How were they affected by the political, economic, and administrative upheavals that marked the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th? Unpublished administrative documents and interviews with former employees of the Chambly Canal provide answers to many of these long-standing questions. The workers who built the Chambly Canal and the Saint-Ours lock have been excluded from this study in order to focus attention upon the people who were directly or indirectly involved in operating the canals.



John D. Light and Henry Unglik
A Frontier Fur Trade Blacksmith Shop, 1796-1812

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984, rev. ed. 1986; 130 pp., 122 illus.; \$7.45, \$8.95 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-18E

An early 19th-century fur trade blacksmith shop at Fort St. Joseph, Ontario, was probably in use before 1810. Artifacts were examined to determine the shop layout, the ownership of the shop, and the kinds of activities in which the smith engaged. The technology, the method of manufacture, and the manner of construction of five iron axes are also described. A large amount of slag and some iron fragments from the shop were examined metallographically. The study characterizes the material, ascertains its technology, and identifies the ironworking process carried out in the smithy.



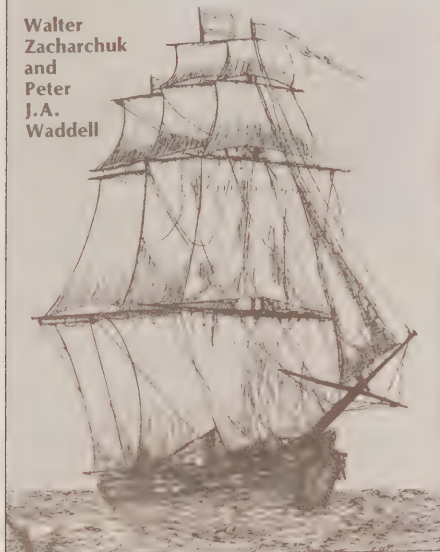
Bruce W. Fry
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The Excavation of the *Machault*
An 18th-Century French Frigate

Walter
Zacharchuk
and
Peter
J.A.
Waddell



Walter Zacharchuk and Peter J.A. Waddell
The Excavation of the *Machault*, An 18th-Century French Frigate

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984, rev. ed. 1986; 74 pp., 29 illus.; \$4.75, \$5.70 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-14E

The *Machault* is a French frigate that was sunk in 1760 in the Restigouche River, off Chaleur Bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A casualty of the Seven Years' War, the ship now offers us a view of 18th-century colonial life. This report introduces the *Machault* project, describes the underwater investigations which, of necessity, tested different excavation techniques and equipment, and briefly summarizes the results of the project.

Marc G. Stevenson
Window on the Past: Archaeological Assessment of the Peace Point Site, Wood Buffalo National Park, Alberta

Studies in Archaeology Architecture and History; 1986; 145 pp., 47 illus., 12 tables, précis in French; \$8.75, \$10.50 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-29E

WINDOW ON THE PAST

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PEACE POINT SITE
WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK, ALBERTA



MARC G. STEVENSON



Recent archaeological work at the Peace Point site, in Wood Buffalo National Park, which lies across the border between Alberta and the Northwest Territories, has uncovered an uncommon and productive archaeological resource that offers an unparalleled opportunity to illuminate not only the past cultural dynamics of the region, but also the northern hunter-gatherer way of life in general. The site's significance derives primarily from its deeply stratified cultural deposits and their high degree of structural integrity and resolution. In recognition of this unique set of circumstances, this report explores the site's potential to enable the researcher to formulate a cultural chronology, to clarify how similar sites are formed, and to explicate social behaviour from the material remains of past northern hunter-gatherers. In so doing, the archaeological significance of the site is believed to have been accurately identified.

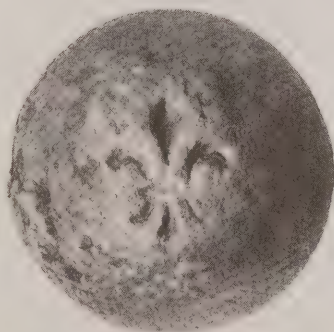
E.I. Woodhead, C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset
Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 86 pp., 85 illus.; \$5.50, \$6.60 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-21E

This work was undertaken as a guide to the identification of lighting devices for archaeologists. It uses examples from the national reference collection to demonstrate the various modes of lighting known to have been used historically in Canada. The variations discussed were limited to examples drawn primarily from material recovered from archaeological sites.



**WEAPONRY
 from the
 MACHAULT
 An 18th-Century French Frigate**



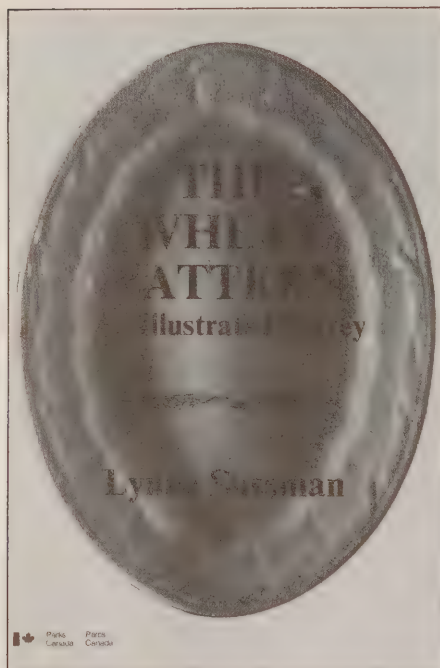
Douglas Bryce



Douglas Bryce
Weaponry from the *Machault*, an 18th-Century French Frigate

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 69 pp., 94 illus.; \$5.10, \$6.10 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-20E

A legacy of the war between Britain and France for control of North America, a large and varied collection of small arms and ordnance was recovered from the 1760 wreck of the French frigate *Machault* in the Restigouche River, between New Brunswick and Quebec.



Lynne Sussman
The Wheat Pattern: An Illustrated Survey

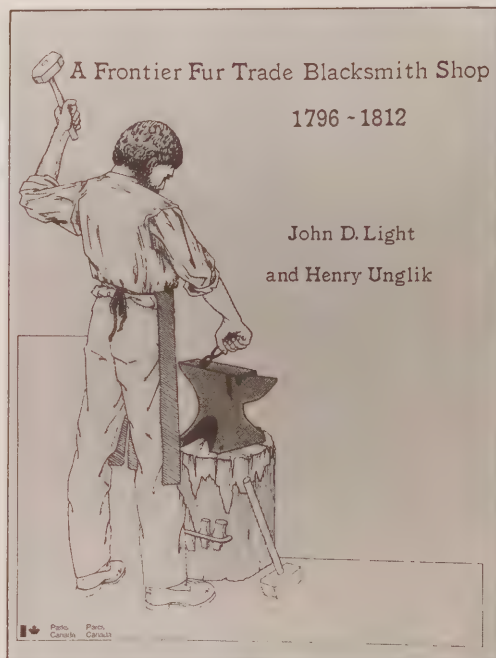
Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1985; 91 pp., 60 illus.; \$5.50, \$6.60 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-25E

Ceramic tableware and toiletware decorated with the moulded Wheat pattern and its variations have been in continuous production from 1851 to today and are found on almost all North American archaeological sites occupied during the second half of the 19th century. The survey identifies and illustrates the wheat-inspired patterns produced on ironstone by forty British manufacturers, one Canadian manufacturer, and one French manufacturer.

John D. Light and Henry Unglik
A Frontier Fur Trade Blacksmith Shop, 1796-1812

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984, rev. ed. 1986; 130 pp., 122 illus.; \$7.45, \$8.95 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9 18E

An early 19th-century fur trade blacksmith shop at Fort St. Joseph, Ontario, was probably in use before 1810. Artifacts were examined to determine the shop layout, the ownership of the shop, and the kinds of activities in which the smith engaged. The technology, the method of manufacture, and the manner of construction of five iron axes are also described. A large amount of slag and some iron fragments from the shop were examined metallographically. The study characterizes the material, ascertains its technology, and identifies the ironworking process carried out in the smithy.



George F. MacDonald

The Totem Poles and Monuments of Gitwangak Village

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 160 pp., 176 illus.; \$9.30, \$11.15 outside Canada; cat. no. R61- 2/9-16E

The Gitksan Indian village of Gitwangak is the best-documented totem village on the Northwest Coast. The village lies on the bank of the Skeena River in northern British Columbia, near the hilltop site of a Gitksan fort that was destroyed in the 1830s. The totem poles, erected between 1840 and 1942, are a surviving set of artifacts that record, in a unique way, the history of the Gitwangak fort and the families that occupied it.

The Totem Poles and Monuments of Gitwangak Village

George F. MacDonald

Parcs Canada
Parks Canada



**Gitwangak Village Life
A Museum Collection**



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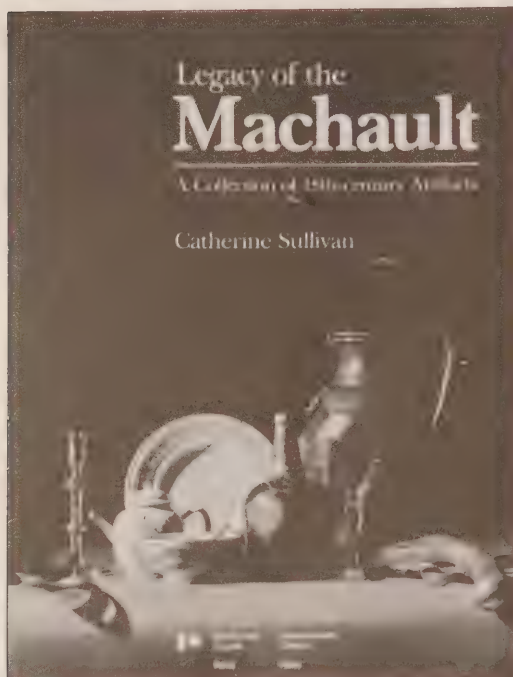
Joanne MacDonald

Joanne MacDonald

Gitwangak Village Life: A Museum Collection

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1984; 89 pp., 91 illus.; \$5.25, \$6.30 outside Canada; cat. no. R61- 2/9-13E

The Gitksan village of Gitwangak, on the bank of the Skeena River in northern British Columbia, lies near the site of a Gitksan fort that was destroyed in the 1830s. Legend says that the great warrior Nekt built the fort, and the more than 100 objects of material culture illustrated and described in this report relate to him, his descendants, and the descendants of families who lived with him at the fort. The majority of these objects, over three-quarters of which are ceremonial items, were collected in the 1920s and now form part of the collections of the Canadian Ethnology Service, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada.



Catherine Sullivan

Legacy of the Machault: A Collection of 18th-century Artifacts

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1986; 107 pp., 185 b/w and 20 colour illus.; \$9.50, \$11.40 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-31E

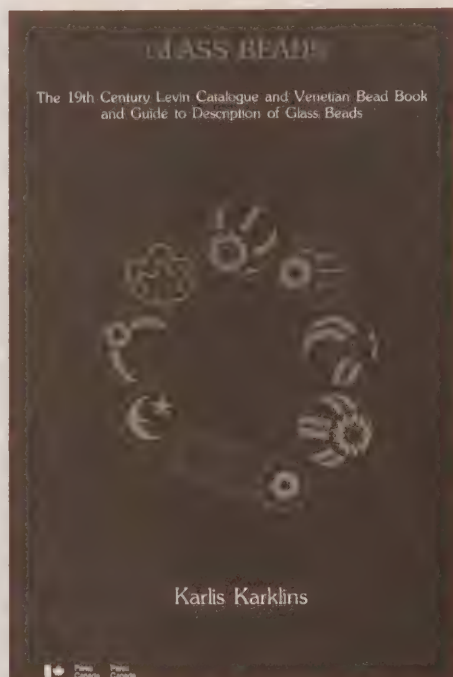
The loss of the *Machault* at the Battle of the Restigouche in July 1760 signalled the end of French sovereignty in Canada. Munitions, men, and supplies that might have recaptured Quebec City for France never reached their destination, and Canada became a British colony. Archaeological investigations of the *Machault* recovered material remains that included portions of the ship and its fittings, everyday household items, weaponry, clothing, and luxury goods — a rich and varied collection of 18th-century artifacts.

Karlis Karklins

Glass Beads: The Levin Catalogue of Mid-19th Century Beads; A Sample Book of 19th Century Venetian Beads; Guide to the Description and Classification of Glass Beads

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1985 (rev. ed. of *History and Archaeology*, No. 59, 1982); 123 pp., 22 illus.; \$6.25, \$7.50 outside Canada; cat. no. R61- 2/9-23E

Moses Lewin Levin, a London bead merchant in business from 1830 to 1913, assembled collections of glass and stone beads containing 621 beads of 128 varieties, dated 1851-69. Although the beads were reportedly used in the African trade, several have counterparts at North American sites. The sample book has 16 tray-like pages displaying 380 varieties of wound, drawn, and mould-pressed glass beads. Purportedly originating in Venice in 1704, the beads, while probably Venetian-made, date to the second half of the 19th century. The guide to classifying glass beads from archaeological sites in Canada is partly based on The Kidds' "Classification System for Glass Beads for the use of Field Archaeologists." It evaluates several classification schemes, reviews manufacturing techniques, describes various classes and types of beads recorded to date, and discusses the physical attributes of a bead.



Olive R. Jones and E. Ann Smith
Glass of the British Military, 1755-1820

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1985; 134 pp., 137 illus.; \$7.95, \$9.55 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-28E

Glassware used by the British military in Canada ca. 1755-1820 reflects domestic activities rather than military ones. The glass, primarily bottles and tableware associated with drinking, eating, and health and personal care, is illustrated in a catalogue based on historical documents and archaeological remains. Fragile and not essential, glassware was owned largely by officers and officers' messes.

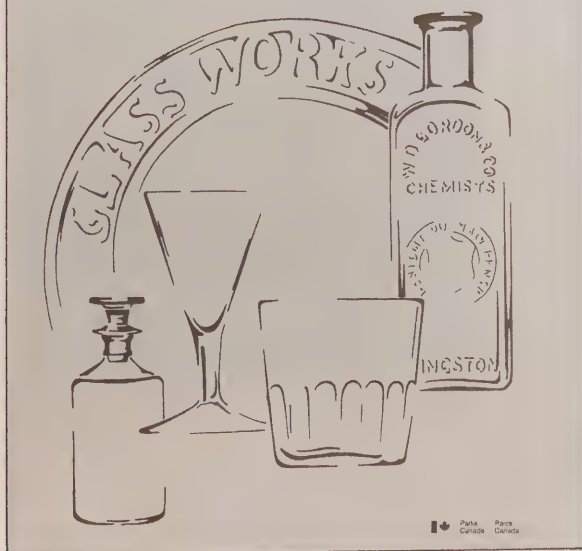
GLASS OF THE BRITISH MILITARY

1755-1820



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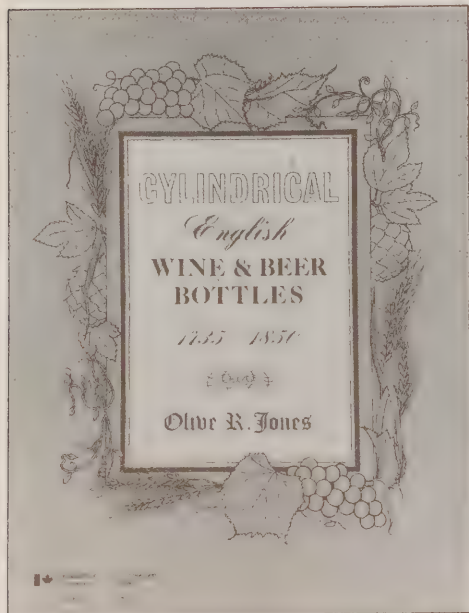
The Parks Canada
GLASS GLOSSARY



Olive R. Jones and Catherine Sullivan, with contributions by George L. Miller, E. Ann Smith, and Jane E. Harris
The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass, and Closures

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1985; 184 pp., 152 illus.; \$12.25, \$14.70 outside Canada; cat. no. R64-162-1985E

The glossary defines terms used in catalogue records and reports by Parks personnel for the description of glass containers, tableware, flat glass, and closures from archaeological sites. Included in the glossary are suggested functional classifications for glass artifacts, as well as discussions of glass composition, manufacturing techniques and their date ranges, decorative techniques, and motifs. Shape definitions and suggested measurements have been given for the various container parts. Tableware forms and usages are defined. The various types of closures used on containers and tableware in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries are discussed, as is the description and dating of window glass.



Olive R. Jones
Cylindrical English Wine & Beer Bottles, 1735-1850

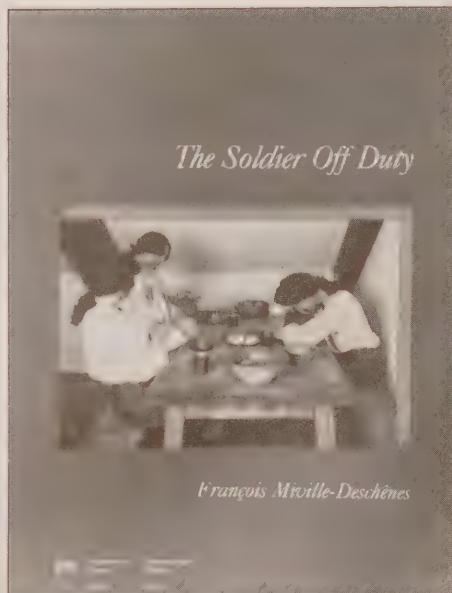
Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1986; 180 pp., 88 illus.; \$9.50, \$11.40 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-33E

The "wine" bottle was the principal product of British bottle-glass factories in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The bottles were used to ship, store, mature, and serve a variety of products, primarily beverages, and were widely used not only in Britain, but also in its colonies and in other countries that traded with Britain. For this study over 211 cylindrical sealed and dated bottles and 127 complete undated bottles were examined to establish criteria for dating cylindrical "wine" bottles made between 1735 and 1850. Four distinct body styles have been isolated: wine-style, beer-style, undersized beer-style, and imperial wine-style.

François Miville-Deschênes
The Soldier Off Duty: Domestic Aspects of Military Life at Fort Chambly under the French Régime as Revealed by Archaeological Objects

Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1987; 111 pp., 56 illus.; \$7.50, \$9.00 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-34E

Based on artifacts brought to light and other evidence of material culture, this study attempts to depict the domestic life of Fort Chambly's inhabitants as they may have lived it during the French régime.



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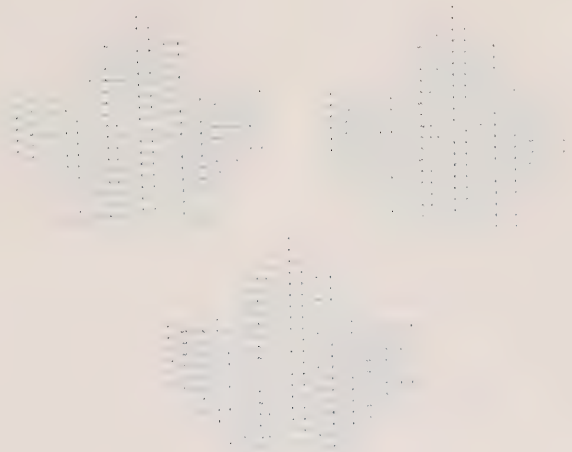
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